

recorded by each system shall not be considered valid quality-assured data from the date of issuance of the notification of the revoked certification status until the date and time that the owner or operator completes subsequently approved initial certification or recertification tests. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures in § 75.20(a)(5) for initial certification or § 75.20(b)(5) for recertification to replace, prospectively, all of the invalid, non-quality-assured data for each disapproved system.

(2) *Out-of-control period.* Whenever a continuous emission monitoring system or continuous opacity monitoring system fails a quality assurance audit or any another audit, the system is out-of-control. The owner or operator shall follow the procedures for out-of-control periods in § 75.24.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26527, 26566, May 17, 1995; 61 FR 25582, May 22, 1996; 61 FR 59159, Nov. 20, 1996; 64 FR 28599, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.22 Reference test methods.

(a) The owner or operator shall use the following methods included in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter to conduct monitoring system tests for certification or recertification of continuous emission monitoring systems and excepted monitoring systems under appendix E of this part and quality assurance and quality control procedures. Unless otherwise specified in this part, use only codified versions of Methods 3A, 4, 6C and 7E revised as of July 1, 1995 or July 1, 1996 or July 1, 1997.

(1) Methods 1 or 1A are the reference methods for selection of sampling site and sample traverses.

(2) Method 2 or its allowable alternatives, as provided in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, except for Methods 2B and 2E, are the reference methods for determination of volumetric flow.

(3) Methods 3, 3A, or 3B are the reference methods for the determination of the dry molecular weight O₂ and CO₂ concentrations in the emissions.

(4) Method 4 (either the standard procedure described in section 2 of the method or the moisture approximation procedure described in section 3 of the

method) shall be used to correct pollutant concentrations from a dry basis to a wet basis (or from a wet basis to a dry basis) and shall be used when relative accuracy test audits of continuous moisture monitoring systems are conducted. For the purpose of determining the stack gas molecular weight, however, the alternative techniques for approximating the stack gas moisture content described in section 1.2 of Method 4 may be used in lieu of the procedures in sections 2 and 3 of the method.

(5) Methods 6, 6A, 6B or 6C, and 7, 7A, 7C, 7D or 7E, as applicable, are the reference methods for determining SO₂ and NO_x pollutant concentrations. (Methods 6A and 6B may also be used to determine SO₂ emission rate in lb/mmBtu. Methods 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E must be used to measure total NO_x emissions, both NO and NO₂, for purposes of this part. The owner or operator shall not use the exception in section 5.1.2 of method 7E.)

(6) Method 20 is the reference method for determining NO_x and diluent emissions from stationary gas turbines for testing under appendix E of this part.

(b) The owner or operator may use the following methods in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter as a reference method backup monitoring system to provide quality-assured monitor data:

(1) Method 3A for determining O₂ or CO₂ concentration;

(2) Method 6C for determining SO₂ concentration;

(3) Method 7E for determining total NO_x concentration (both NO and NO₂); and

(4) Method 2, or its allowable alternatives, as provided in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, except for Methods 2B and 2E, for determining volumetric flow. The sample point(s) for reference methods shall be located according to the provisions of section 6.5.5 of appendix A to this part.

(c)(1) Instrumental EPA Reference Methods 3A, 6C, 7E, and 20 shall be conducted using calibration gases as defined in section 5 of appendix A to this part. Otherwise, performance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures of this part unless the Administrator:

(i) Specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology;

(ii) Approves the use of an equivalent method; or

(iii) Approves shorter sampling times and smaller sample volumes when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Administrator's authority to require testing under Section 114 of the Act.

[58 FR 3701, Jan. 11, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 26528, May 17, 1995; 64 FR 28600, May 26, 1999]

§ 75.23 Alternatives to standards incorporated by reference.

(a) The designated representative of a unit may petition the Administrator for an alternative to any standard incorporated by reference and prescribed in this part in accordance with § 75.66(c).

(b) [Reserved]

[60 FR 26528, May 17, 1995]

§ 75.24 Out-of-control periods and adjustment for system bias.

(a) If an out-of-control period occurs to a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system, the owner or operator shall take corrective action and repeat the tests applicable to the "out-of-control parameter" as described in appendix B of this part.

(1) For daily calibration error tests, an out-of-control period occurs when the calibration error of a pollutant concentration monitor exceeds 5.0 percent based upon the span value, the calibration error of a diluent gas monitor exceeds 1.0 percent O₂ or CO₂, or the calibration error of a flow monitor exceeds 6.0 percent based upon the span value, which is twice the applicable specification in appendix A to this part.

(2) For quarterly linearity checks, an out-of-control period occurs when the error in linearity at any of three gas concentrations (low, mid-range, and high) exceeds the applicable specification in appendix A to this part.

(3) For relative accuracy test audits, an out-of-control period occurs when the relative accuracy exceeds the ap-

plicable specification in appendix A to this part.

(b) When a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system is out-of-control, any data recorded by the monitor or monitoring system are not quality-assured and shall not be used in calculating monitor data availabilities pursuant to § 75.32 of this part.

(c) When a monitor or continuous emission monitoring system is out-of-control, the owner or operator shall take one of the following actions until the monitor or monitoring system has successfully met the relevant criteria in appendices A and B of this part as demonstrated by subsequent tests:

(1) Apply the procedures for missing data substitution to emissions from affected unit(s); or

(2) Use a certified backup or certified portable monitor or monitoring system or a reference method for measuring and recording emissions from the affected unit(s); or

(3) Adjust the gas discharge paths from the affected unit(s) with emissions normally observed by the out-of-control monitor or monitoring system so that all exhaust gases are monitored by a certified monitor or monitoring system meeting the requirements of appendices A and B of this part.

(d) When the bias test indicates that an SO₂ monitor, a flow monitor, a NO_x-diluent continuous emission monitoring system or a NO_x concentration monitoring system used to determine NO_x mass emissions, as defined in § 75.71(a)(2), is biased low (i.e., the arithmetic mean of the differences between the reference method value and the monitor or monitoring system measurements in a relative accuracy test audit exceed the bias statistic in section 7 of appendix A to this part), the owner or operator shall adjust the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system to eliminate the cause of bias such that it passes the bias test or calculate and use the bias adjustment factor as specified in section 2.3.4 of appendix B to this part.

(e) The owner or operator shall determine if a continuous opacity monitoring system is out-of-control and shall take appropriate corrective actions according to the procedures specified for State Implementation Plans,